THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 997.] SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

The ſubſcriber has a convenient

Brick Ware-Houſe,

ON the back ſtreet, leading from the Canal Baſon to Shockoe Creek, where he will receive for STORAGE, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and other country produce. He will alſo pay ſtrict attention to any COMMISSION BUSINESS which he may be favored with.

Near to the ſaid Ware-Houſe, there is a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, to be rented, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of June next.

James Innes.

Richmond, April 14, 1802. ep4w

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Goods,

Which they are now opening at their lumber houſe, on the back ſtreet.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. (4w)

On the ſecond Monday in June next, at Northumberland Court-Houſe, being Northumberland court day, I ſhall proceed to ſell that well-known and valuable TRACT OF LAND, *called*

HACK's NECK,

LYING in Northumberland county, containing by eſtimation fourteen hundred acres, more or leſs, late the property of colonel John Gordon; or ſo much thereof, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge two debts due Overton Cosby and others. This land is of a fertile ſoil, beautifully ſituated on the Potomak river, near the mouth thereof—and will be ſold under a Deed of Truſt from ſaid Gordon to me, to ſecure the payment of the aforeſaid debts, which are to be diſcharged in Tobacco on Rappahannock river, of the inſpections of Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Port-Royal or Hobbshole warehouſes. A further deſcription of this land is unneceſſary, as it is preſumed thoſe inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes before the day of ſale.

Sto: Towles.

April 24, 1802. [6t$]

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE ſubſcriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the ſeveral braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wiſh to avail themſelves of that art, ſo valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experieneed workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the moſt ſkilful artiſts, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about ſixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be deſirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furniſhed, and ſtrict attention paid to their inſtruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [1m]

At City-Point, for London,

THE American ſhip SUFFOLK. Two thirds of her cargo being engaged, will ſail by 15th May. For freight or paſſage, having good accommodations, apply to *Donald Mackenzie*, Peterſburg, or

William Mackenzie, & Co.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. [1w]

Mr. DAVIS,

SIR,

IN publiſhing the ſecond ſection of the act for calling in and regiſtering Certificates of the public debt of this ſtate, you will oblige

Your humble ſervant,

WILLIAM BERKELEY,
Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, March 31, 1802.

SECT. 2. AND *be it further enacted*, That if the holder or owner of any certificate of a debt due from this ſtate, ſhall not on or before the 1ſt day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and three, make application for a warrant for the intereſt due thereon, ſuch intereſt ſhall ceaſe after that period until the ſaid certificate ſhall be depoſited with the Treaſurer as aforeſaid. *Provided however*, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to injure or affect the owners or holders of any certificates upon which warrants have been iſſued ſince the firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and two, but ſuch perſons ſhall be allowed until the firſt day of January, eighteen hundred and four, to depoſit ſuch certificates as aforeſaid.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,

Complete table ſets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;

China Bowls of different ſizes in tubs;

Imperial Tea;

Canton and Garden Fans; and

SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ſhip Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will ſell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Wedneſday, the 26th day of May next, will be run for over the Broad Rock Courſe, near Manchester and Richmond, a purſe of 300 dollars, three mile heats.—The day following a purſe of 150 dollars, two mile heats—And on the third day a Sweepſtake, for three years old Colts, two mile heats. Entrance 50 dollars, play or pay. This ſubſcription will be kept open until the evening of the firſt days purſe; the money to be run for each day, will be hung up at the ſtarting place. The rules which this Turf will be regulated by, as to the weights, will be the ſame as the New-Market rules. Gentlemen who ſtart horſes can be accommodated with ſtables, litter and forage.

WILLIAM BALL,
Proprietor of the Turf.

Broad Rock, March 29, 1802. ep 6t

N. B. This is a new courſe, and is allowed by every perſon who has ſeen it to be equal to anyon the continent.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Auſtin & Anderſon,

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs; all thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin.
Armiſtead Anderſon.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

I INTEND to PRACTICE LAW in the Chancery Court of the Williamsburg Diſtrict.

GEORGE TUCKER.

Richmond, April 13, 1802. tf.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogſhead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Caſk;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in aſſorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Iſle of Wight BACON;
A large and general aſſortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of EDWARD DOWNING & THOMAS DOWNING, *Bankrupts.*

THE COMMISSIONERS under a commiſſion of Bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, late Merchants and Co-partners, of the town of Peterſburg, intend to meet on the 1ſt day of May next enſuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, at the office of the *underſigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupts; when and where thoſe Creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

By order of the Commiſſioners and Aſſignees,

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Peterſburg, April 1ſt, 1802. ep 8t

From the Waſhington Federaliſt.

We are happy in having it in our power to lay before our readers a letter of Mr. Stratton, which has been obligingly handed us by a friend. The federal republicans of Virginia muſt view with indignation the meaſures adopted by their legiſlature to deprive them of their juſt and proportionate ſhare in the national government.

The mild, yet clear and expreſſive language of this letter, will diſcover it to be the production of a mind accuſtomed to examine with care, and to act from principle.

Waſhington, April 22.

SIR,

AS the ſeſſion of congreſs is drawing to a cloſe, I have thought that it might not be diſagreeable to you to receive from me a ſtatement of the moſt important meaſures which have been adopted by congreſs during the preſent ſeſſion, together with ſuch other information in relation to our public concerns as it may be in my power to give, together with ſome of the reaſons which have governed my conduct in thoſe caſes where I have been called to act.

The firſt meaſure of any importance which occupied the attention of congreſs was a bill for the protection of the commerce of the U. States againſt Tripolitan cruiſers. This bill at its firſt appearance met with ſome oppoſition from thoſe who were ſuppoſed to feel unfriendly to commerce, but all oppoſition was eventually relinquiſhed and the bill became a law. My opinion I truſt has correſponded with yours upon this object. The bill was calculated to authoriſe the protection of our ſeamen and veſſels againſt the depredations of the Barbary pirates, and I ſhould have conſidered myſelf as violating the duties which I owed humanity and the commerce of this country if I had refuſed my aſſent to ſuch a law. And even if the neceſſity had been leſs preſſing, and nothing was hazarded but the veſſels and cargoes of this country, I ſhould ſtill with the ſame cheerfulneſs have voted for the ſupplies, which became neceſſary for the protection of theſe objects; becauſe I am fully perſuaded that our fellow citizens who are engaged in commerce have an equal right to protection with the planter who remains at home upon his farm. The intereſts of agriculture and commerce are ſo cloſely united that we cannot leave the latter to ruin without eſſentially injuring the former. It would be in vain that we looked for a ſupply of thoſe foreign goods which are ſo neceſſary for our convenience and comfort, if that ſupply was not furniſhed by commerce. It would be in vain that we cultivated our lands and made them produce more than was neceſſary for our own conſumption, if the merchant did not purchaſe our ſurplus produce, and ſend it abroad for a market. I make theſe general remarks, not becauſe I believe that any difference of opinion exiſts between my conſtituents and myſelf upon this ſubject, but becauſe I deem it important on all proper occaſions to impreſs our ſea-faring brethren with a juſt confidence in our cordial attachment to their intereſts and purſuits.

The repeal of the judiciary has been a much more important meaſure of the preſent ſeſſion. This tranſaction has been very much explained both by debates in congreſs, and by newſpaper publication; but ſtill it may not be improper to ſay that the law which was repealed, was paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, and provided for an organization of the circuit courts of the United States, and directed the appointment of judges for thoſe courts. The judges were accordingly appointed, and for the laſt year performed the duties which had been aſſigned to them, and as it appears in ſome of the circuits, much to the ſatisfaction of thoſe who were concerned in the courts. I was not preſent when the vote was taken in the houſe of repreſentatives to repeal this law, having been called home to my family at that period; but my opinion was fully made up againſt the repeal, and had my vote been important no conſideration would have induced me to have left my ſeat upon ſo intereſting an occaſion, but it having been aſcertained that a large majority of the houſe were determined to repeal the law, my vote became of no importance. The conſiderations which governed my opinion reſulted principally from the belief that the conſtitution of the United States did not warrant the removal of judges, by repealing the law which directed their appointment. The conſtitution upon this point is expreſſed in the following words: "The judges of the ſupreme and the inferior courts ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour," and as it was not pretended that the judges had miſbehaved, I could not ſee how the judges could be removed, by repealing the law, or by any other form, ſo long as they behaved well. It has likewiſe been my opinion that the conſtitution of the United States, like the conſtitution of Virginia, had ſecured to the people an independent judiciary, which would always remain uninfluenced even in the worſt of times, to adminiſter juſtice impartially to all deſcriptions of perſons. The principle claimed of deſtroying the judges by repealing the law which regulated their appointment, was in my opinion a groſs violation of this important principle, and in practice would ſtrip the people of that independent judiciary which is ſo eſſential to perſonal ſecurity, and the preſervation of public liberty. The law however to deſtroy the judges has paſſed through all the forms, and it only remains to be decided by the ſupreme court whether this law is a violation of the conſtitution: If the court ſhould ſo determine, the law muſt be void, and it will be the duty of the judges of the circuit court ſtill to proceed in the execution of their powers. As the authority to decide upon the conſtitutionality of laws, unqueſtionably reſides in the courts it will be the duty of the people to acquieſce in their deciſion upon this important occaſion, whatever that deciſion may be.

The repeal of the internal taxes was likewiſe a meaſure which met with my diſapprobation. Not however becauſe I felt unwilling to relieve the people from their burthens, but becauſe I doubted whether it was ſafe to diſpenſe with ſo great a branch of the revenue, and becauſe I believed that if any of the taxes could be repealed, thoſe which fell on the neceſſaries of life ought to have been preferred. The wiſe arrangements which had been made by the former adminiſtration for the extinguiſhment of our debt was performing its operation, and if thoſe plans had not been broken in upon, it was very certain that the debt would be rapidly reduced and eventually diſcharged, and I thought that it was better to retain the taxes until the debt was paid, than to hazard the failure of ſo deſirable an event by reducing the means of accompliſhing it. For theſe reaſons I thought that the ſafer courſe would have been to have retained all the taxes for the preſent, under ſuch modifications however as would have diminiſhed the burthen upon the neceſſaries of life. But if it was ſafe to give up a part of the revenue, I was clearly of opinion, that the tax upon brown ſugar, coffee, bohea tea, and certain other neceſſaries of life ought to have been reduced, inſtead of giving up the tax on carriages, ſtamps, refined ſugar, and the other branches of the internal revenue, and in this opinion I was happy to find myſelf ſupported by thoſe gentlemen in congreſs whoſe opinions I moſt reſpected; and no exertions were ſpared, when it was found that the majority of congreſs were determined to relinquiſh a part of the revenue, to ſubſtitute a reduction of the taxes upon thoſe neceſſaries of life in the place of relinquiſhing altogether the internal revenue; but thoſe exertions did not avail, and the entire tax upon brown ſugar, coffee, bohea tea, ſalt, and indeed every other article of impoſt has been retained by the preſent adminiſtration, and a majority of congreſs, whilſt the tax on carriages, &c. has been relinquiſhed. I make no comment upon this tranſaction, becauſe it is the province of the people to judge, which courſe would have beſt promoted their intereſts.

A law has likewiſe paſſed, under the ſplendid title of an act to provide for the redemption of the WHOLE PUBLIC DEBT. This law did not provide for the objects which its title contemplated, but on the contrary, ſo far as I could judge of its proviſions, it provided for a continuation of the debt. Inſtead of compelling the treaſury to diſcharge the debt due in Holland, which amounts to 9.913.000 dollars, it authoriſes the re-loaning of a large proportion of the ſame upon a credit of ſix years, and at a higher rate of intereſt including charges than is now paid. This law has likewiſe authorized the adminiſtration to enter into contract for the payment of any part or the whole of this foreign debt; an authority which it is apparent may be abuſed to the great loſs of the government, becauſe contracts may be made under this law with ſpeculators, who will receive this large ſum at the treaſury upon an agreement to place the ſame in Holland to our credit, and may altogether fail of executing the contract on their part, and our debt may ſtill remain unpaid: Although I hope and truſt that no ſuch abuſe of power will take place, yet I did not feel willing to give ſuch extenſive powers when I deemed the ſame ſo unneceſſary. This law likewiſe enables the adminiſtration to employ at conſiderable expence, a variety of agencies in relation to the foreign debt, ſome of which were in my judgment unneceſſary, and all of them of a very doubtful character. Under ſuch circumſtances and impreſſions, I voted againſt the paſſage of this law, notwithſtanding the fairneſs of its title. And although I ſhould think it improper to impeach the motives of thoſe who paſſed the law, or ſay that the intention was to impoſe on the public, by a title which agreed ſo badly with the law itſelf, yet it could not eſcape my notice that ſuch muſt be the effect upon thoſe who had not the advantage of reading the law; a further reaſon likewiſe of a concluſive nature operated on my mind againſt the paſſage of the law in queſtion; it was that by comparing this law with the former proviſions for the redemption of the debt, it appeared that the former proviſions were really better than thoſe of this law. The former laws had provided funds to meet every part of the debt both principal and intereſt as the ſame fell due, only authorizing a re-loaning of parts of the ſame, in caſes where from unforeſeen cauſes the revenue ſhould be inſufficient to meet the object, and they likewiſe provided that every ſurplus of revenue ſhould be faithfully applied to buy in the debt as it could be obtained on fair terms in the market; whilſt the new law without varying eſſentially the former proviſions, has only embarraſſed them, by authorizing a re-loaning of the Dutch debt at the diſcretion of the adminiſtration, and creating a variety of new and expenſive agencies.

Since my reſidence in this place I have availed myſelf of every opportunity to gain information reſpecting the ſituation and amount of the public debt, and the means which have been provided for its extinguiſhment, and the reſult of my enquiries has been, that the debt has been placed completely under the controul of the government, and the means provided, by former congreſſes, for its final extinguiſhment, were in every reſpect ample, and if left to their operation, would have accom-

plished that object without embarraſſments.

The national debt on the firſt of January laſt amounted to 77,881,890 dollars 29 cents, and conſiſted of the following deſcription of ſtock:

Six per cent and deferred ſtock,	6,851,783	65
Three per cent do. do.	29,079,705	63
Navy ſix per cent do.	711,700	
Six per cent of 1795 do.	80,000	
Five and a half per cent do.	1,847,500	
Four and a half per cent do.	176,000	
Eight per cent do.	6,480,200	
Bank loans at ſix per cent	1,590,000	
Ditto at five per cent	1,150,000	
Dutch debt	9,915,000	
Dollars	77,881,890	29

During the year 1801, in conſequence of the ample revenue which had been provided by former Congreſſes, the treaſury was able to diſcharge 2,279,371 dollars 31 cents of the principal of the debt; and during the current year unleſs the preſent adminiſtration ſhould avail itſelf of the law which I have mentioned, to re-loan and perpetuate the Dutch debt, the treaſury will be compelled to diſcharge a further ſum amounting at leaſt to 3,400,000 dollars of the principal, and ſo from year to year to continue diſcharging the ſame until the whole debt ſhall be extinguiſhed. This proſperous ſituation of our finances is owing to the ſkill with which the treaſury department was conducted under the former adminiſtration. When the new adminiſtration came into power, they found a full treaſury and an ample revenue, and they had nothing to do, but to apply the public money to diſcharge the public engagements. Whatever any fears may be reſpecting the conſequences which muſt reſult from the meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration, I ſincerely hope that we ſhall continue to enjoy the ſame proſperity which attended us under the adminiſtration of our former Preſidents. In expreſſing this ſentiment I cannot be ſuſpected of inſincerity, becauſe I am embarked in common with others in the deſtinies of this country, and muſt ſuffer by our common misfortunes and be benefited by the general proſperity.

The large addition which has been made by the late law of Virginia to the diſtrict which I have had the honor to repreſent in congreſs, altho' not immediately connected with the buſineſs of congreſs, is a tranſaction of too much importance to my conſtituents to eſcape notice. I therefore avail myſelf of this opportunity of expreſſing my regret that the legiſlature of Virginia ſhould have deemed it proper to deprive the diſtrict of its due ſhare in the repreſentation of the State. By the law of congreſs apportioning the repreſentation to the States, it is provided that there ſhall be one repreſentative to every 33,000 perſons deducting [illegible] perſons from the ſlaves included in [illegible]. By the enumeration of the inhabitants of this diſtrict, it appears that the population is as follows:

	Whole No.	Slaves	Fed. No.
Accomack,	15,803	4,429	13,923
Northampton,	6,763	3,178	2,170
Gloucester,	8,181	4,909	6,219
Mathews,	5,806	2,804	4,686
York,	3,231	2,020	2,423
Warwick,	1,659	1,024	1,244
Elizabeth City,	2,778	1,522	2,170
James City,	3,931	2,389	2,976
Middleſex,	4,203	2,516	3,197
	52,245	24,791	39,008

From whence it appears that the people of this diſtrict have not been allowed their due ſhare in the repreſentation of this ſtate in congreſs: that inſtead of giving us one repreſentative for 33,000 perſons, the law of Virginia has given us one repreſentative only for a population equal to 42,230 white perſons; and this injury to us has been carried to the credit of other diſtricts in the ſtate. It is likewiſe a fact worthy of remark that no other diſtrict in Virginia has been conſtituted with ſo large a population, and ſome of them with a population but little to exceed one half of ours. It is not my intention to impeach the motives of the members of the ſtate legiſlature, but it cannot be diſguiſed that this tranſaction has deprived us of one of the birth rights of freemen; a right to our due influence and voice in the national councils, and as it cannot be pretended that any local circumſtances could juſtify or excuſe this ſacrifice of our intereſts, I deem it the duty of every freeman in the diſtrict, ſeriouſly to conſider of thoſe means which are beſt calculated, in a fair and conſtitutional manner to procure redreſs. It has appeared to me, that under theſe circumſtances it is a duty which we owe ourſelves and the community at large, to remonſtrate to the State legiſlature at the next ſeſſion, in terms of decency and reſpect, againſt this injurious meaſure. Before I conclude I beg you to aſſure yourſelf that I am not prompted to theſe remarks by any conſiderations of perſonal gratification; my experience of public life has taught me to believe that the poſt of honor is the private ſtation.

I hope you will excuſe the liberty which I have taken of addreſſing you this letter, it has reſulted from a deſire of giving to my conſtituents a faithful account of the part which I have taken in theſe concerns, in which they are ſo deeply intereſted, and I have deemed it more important to do this, in conſepuence of having differed in opinion from all my colleagues upon every important meaſure which has been agitated during the preſent ſeſſion. It would be indecorous in me to queſtion the correctneſs of the motives which have governed their conduct, and conſcious of the integrity of my own, I am willing to ſubmit to the tribunal of the public, whether their conduct or my own has been beſt calculated to promote the true intereſts of this country.

I am, Sir,
very reſpectfully,
your obedient Servant,
J. STRATTON.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Houſe of Commons,
March 5.

American Treaty Bill.

Mr. *Vanſittart* moved the ſecond reading of this Bill, which called up.

General *Gaſcoigne*, who profeſſed that, after all the information he had been able to collect on the ſubject, he ſtill felt very ſtrong doubts of the propriety of this meaſure, and he thought it his duty to ſtate theſe doubts ſhortly to the houſe. The grand and primary objection which he had to the bill was, that it appeared to him to trench on the proviſions of the navigation act, the effects of which had, from its firſt formation, been found ſo beneficial to the country; an act to which, in a moſt important degree, was to be aſcribed the proſperity to which the trade of this country had riſen, and which, amid all the convulſions by which Europe had been ſhaken, had exalted our commercial greatneſs to a pitch of glory unexampled in the annals of the world. This of itſelf was a moſt weighty objection, and a powerful reaſon why ſuch a bill ſhould be viewed with a proper ſpirit of jealouſy; but beſides that, he conſidered the ſpirit which ſuggeſted the propoſed meaſure of the American government, from which the preſent bill profeſſedly originated, as of itſelf ſufficient to form a ſtrong objection to the bill. He begged the houſe to conſider what was the preſent ſtate of the trade of this country with the American ſtates. No perſon, he aſſerted, who knew what the real nature of this trade was, but muſt know that it was highly detrimental to the intereſts of this country, as now conducted. America had the means of ſupplying the continent with a variety of our productions, and to furniſh ſuch ſupplies to our colonies as tended to relax their attachment to the mother country, for it was agreeable to reaſon and experience, that if they got a more certain ſupply from the ſtates of America, they would not fail to avail themſelves of the advantage thus preſented. He touched ſhortly on the claims urged by individuals of this country againſt America, and declared himſelf convinced that much ground of complaint exiſted on this ſubject; but as it in all probability would at no remote period come regularly before the houſe, he declined any diſcuſſion on the preſent occaſion.—Recurring to the reaſons which led to the introduction of a bill for repealing the countervailing duties in America, the hon. general read an official paper, from which he contended that they clearly appeared to reſult, from a plan on the part of the American government, to get the whole carrying trade into their own hands. This he wiſhed the houſe to reflect was no idle theory, no practicable project, but a ſcheme which was anxiouſly purſued, and which it would require all the exertions of the government of this country to defeat. To evince the juſtice of this aſſertion, he proceeded to notice ſome ſtatements, from which he affirmed that the quantity of Britiſh tonnage in the trade to America was ſuffering a conſtant diminution, while American ſhipping was experiencing a proportional increaſe. Under ſuch circumſtances he had very ſtrong doubts of the propriety of [illegible] meaſure which would give new facilities to the trade of America, and tend to annihilate the trade on our part, which already required every ſort of protection to preſerve it from deſtruction. It would be admitted, he imagined, that the preſent meaſure was of no very ordinary importance, and he conceived that before it was introduced into the houſe, it might have at leaſt been ſubmitted to the conſideration of a board of trade. In laying theſe grounds of jealouſy before the houſe reſpecting the meaſure, he was not ſo much ſtating his own doubts, as the anxieties and doubts of thoſe merchants who had the neareſt in the Amr. trade. Theſe were not, however, all the objections he had to urge on the preſent occaſion. When calling the attention of the houſe to this point, he could not omit preſſing on their conſideration the different ſtate in which the American and Britiſh exporter of ſalt were placed. Before a Britiſh ſhip could clear out, it was neceſſary that a bond ſhould be entered into, while the American veſſel could ſail without being ſubject to any ſuch reſtraint. Before the meaſure in queſtion was allowed to paſs the Houſe, he contended that this was a point demanding enquiry, as being neceſſarily connected with the expediency of the Bill. But what indeed, he begged to aſk, were the grounds which had been offered for paſſing the bill now under conſideration? He for his part, believed that the American Government had hitherto tranſmitted no overture diſcloſing their intention to paſs a ſimilar bill. From any thing which had hitherto paſſed in Congreſs on the ſubject, he muſt maintain that no fair preſumption could be collected that the repeal would take place at all, or at leaſt that it would take place within a ſhort period. The laſt accounts on the ſubject only intimated that a bill for the repeal had been ſubmitted to a committee, but the reſult was hitherto unknown. It was, beſides to be conſidered that even if the repeal did take place, it was not by any means deſigned to operate excluſively to the benefit of this country, but was meant to comprehend the trade of every country in Europe. To him it ſeemed to be evidently planned in connivance with other powers, and was a part of that general conſpiracy formed againſt our naval greatneſs. As a proof of the exiſtence of ſuch a ſpirit he alluded to the Treaty recently formed between France and America, by which American ſhips were put on the ſame footing as French, whether they happened to be manned by American or French ſailors. In the late prohibitions againſt the introduction of Engliſh manufactures, iſſued by the Dutch and Spaniſh Governments, and protracted too long beyond the time that the Definitive Treaty might reaſonably be expected, he traced the marks of the ſame hoſtile diſpoſition. When the evidences of ſuch a diſpoſition were ſo conſpicuous, it was ſurely the duty of the Houſe to be careful of giving any ſuch advantages as the preſent Bill held out to America, before the whole commercial relations of the country came to be regularly and fully conſidered. By the Treaty of 1794, the whole of our commercial relations with America would at a future period come under diſcuſſion; and why, therefore, was it, that the Bill was to be ſo precipitately hurried through the houſe? Why might it not be delayed till a period approaching more nearly to the end of the ſeſſion? and for what reaſon was it, that without any immediate neceſſity, the Houſe was to veſt the Executive Government with a power which they could not ſo eaſily recall, and which would preclude all ſubſequent animadverſion? After adding ſome other remarks to this effect, the Honourable gentleman ſat down without offering any ſpecific motion.

Mr. *Vanſittart* thought that the objections now urged againſt the bill were far from being of a very formidable nature. Much of what the hon. gentleman had advanced ſeemed to him inapplicaple to the bill, and he ſhould not, therefore, take up the time of the houſe by going into any detailed reply. Of this deſcription was what had been urged of the prohibitions iſſued by the governments of Spain and Holland. On this ſubject the houſe had at preſent no information, no documents on which they could form a judgment. Till the Definitive Treaty had arrived, it was therefore impoſſible, with propriety, to aſſign any character to meaſures which might ceaſe with the final arrangement of differences with this country. The honorable gentleman, in the courſe of his ſpeech, had maintained, that by the preſent bill excluſive advantages were to be granted to America. This, however, was by no means the caſe, for the bill propoſed merely to place the trade with America on the ſame footing as the trade with other nations. Something had been ſaid of the bill being inconſiſtent with the proviſions of the navigation act, of the high importance and beneficial nature of which no man could entertain a ſtronger opinion than himſelf. He confeſſed, as far as his memory of the proviſions of this act, or his judgment of its nature extended, he ſaw not a ſingle clauſe in the bill which in the ſlighteſt degree interfered with its letter or its ſpirit. In what reſpect, he aſked, did this effect of the bill appear?—Did it confer upon America a right to trade with our colonies? It certainly did not. Did it give any new facilities of trade which did not formerly exiſt? Not one of its clauſes would bear ſuch an interpretation. The houſe had been told that they ought not to accede to the paſſing of the preſent bill till they had fully examined the ſeveral other Treaties which exiſted betwixt this country and the European powers. To this it was a concluſive anſwer to obſerve, that the object of this bill was of that ſpecific nature which had not the ſmalleſt connection with any other ſubſiſting treaties. It was to empower his majeſty, under certain circumſtances, to repeal countervailing duties which excluſively attached to the trade with America. To what had been urged reſpecting a treaty lately concluded betwixt France and America, he would give the ſame anſwer as he had already given in a more general manner, that no official communication of this treaty had yet been given, and that at all events it had no relation to the ſubject of the preſent bill. It had been objected, that in carrying on the ſalt trade, preference was given to the American exporter. But this could be very ſimply and very ſatisfactorily explained. The bond applicable to Engliſh ſhips was a mere meaſure of neceſſary precaution, from the veſſels being for the moſt part employed in the coaſting trade, and was not attended with any ſerious inconvenience. The ſuperiority of the quantity of American over Britiſh tonnage employed in the trade betwixt this country and the United States, he readily allowed, and ſhewed by ſtatements to that effect, that Britiſh tonnage had rapidly decreaſed, even under all the checks which the countervailing duties afforded. From this circumſtance then no inference unfavorable to the bill could be fairly collected. While he was on this ſubject, however, it might not be unimportant to ſtate to the houſe the ſtate of the exports, conſiſting of our manufactures, to the United States of America. In 1798 their value was [illegible] leſs than 5,300,000l. in 1799 they had increaſed in value to [illegible],000,000l; and in 1800 their amount was not greatly different, being 6,700,000l. The houſe, when he was making theſe ſtatements, would be ſufficiently aware that the Americans were induced to prefer the manufactures of this country from their ſuperior cheapneſs, and of courſe it was obviouſly our intereſt to repeal every duty by which their price was enhanced. On the other hand, it was to be conſidered, that the exports from America to this country conſiſted almoſt wholly of raw materials, which were afterwards re-exported in the form of manufactures.—

Of the tobacco, which formed a very important article of theſe exports, no leſs a quantity than four-fifths were re-exported. So much had he conſidered it neceſſary to remark in reply to what had been urged in oppoſition to the Bill. He had now to declare to the Houſe, that the grounds on which he propoſed the Bill were thoſe of good faith and general policy. On the firſt of theſe topics he enlarged at ſome length, and after tracing the circumſtances from which certain duties in America originated, to which it became expedient to oppoſe countervailing duties in this country, he ſtated, as the inference from this, that it was underſtood when theſe duties ſhould be repealed, the correſponding duties here ſhould be aboliſhed. On this mutual underſtanding was the bill founded, and therefore it was nothing more than a meaſure which good faith required. After adding a variety of remarks in explanation of theſe particulars, the Right Honourable gentleman ſat down, by hoping, that the bill would be allowed to proceed.

Dr. *Lawrence* began a ſpeech of ſome length by remarking, that when the bill had been originally introduced, it had not ſtruck him as liable to any particular objection, but having conſidered the ſubject with greater attention, he now ſaw reaſon to view it with conſiderable alarm. In delivering his ſentiments on the bill, he thought it neceſſary to have it clearly underſtood, that if the good faith of the country was involved in the paſſing of this bill, he ſhould be one of the laſt perſons in the houſe to give it any oppoſition. He conceived it proper at the ſame time to declare, that it was far from his wiſh to throw out any inſinuations to the prejudice of the American government, though he ſhould hold his ſeat in that houſe to very little purpoſe if he was not at full liberty to canvaſs the conduct of every government with which this country was connected by any political or commercial relations. Having ſaid this by way of explanation, he went on to obſerve, that if the queſtion of the repeal of the duties, to which the bill referred, ſhould come regularly before the houſe, and if it ſhould be ſatisfactorily ſhewn that this repeal was demanded of the good faith of the country, it would then become his duty to acquieſce in ſilence, however, in his opinion, the repeal might appear inexpedient. Conſidering the circumſtances under which the preſent bill was introduced, he could not, however, by any means give his approbation to the repeal effected in this manner. When he called on the ſupporters of the bill to point out where was the preſſing neceſſity for this repeal, no ſuch neceſſity had been attempted to be aſſerted, and no neceſſity of ſuch a deſcription did exiſt. There was ſurely ſufficient time before the cloſe of the ſeſſion to bring forward the bill, if circumſtances ſhouſt then make its neceſſity apparent. In the ordinary courſe of buſineſs the houſe was likely to ſit at leaſt two months, and unleſs miniſters would come forward and declare that they were to be ſeparated by a ſudden and unexpected diſſolution, he could not poſſibly aſſent to ſuch unreaſonable, unaccountable precipitation.

How did the bill, which originated in the American congreſs, now ſtand? Was it in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs that its immaculate ſanction was to be expected? It certainly did not ſtand in no ſuch ſituation. By the laſt accounts reſpecting it, it appeared that it was recommitted on the 16th of December, and therefore there was every reaſon to believe that if it was to paſs at all, it would receive the ſanction of the legiſlature, and be communicated officially to the Government of this country, long before the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament cloſed. Such being the circumſtances of the caſe, he contended that this precipitation in bringing forward the bill was not only diſreſpectful to the houſe but to the American Legiſlature, ſince it was founded on an anticipation of what would be their deciſion reſpecting the meaſure. But his objections to the progreſs of the bill at preſent, did not

confine themſelves merely to forms, the manner in which the bill was worded did appear to him not a little extraordinary. By the preamble his Majeſty was empowered, "under certain circumſtances," to repeal certain duties. Such was the vague language in which the bill was couched, and not one of theſe certain circumſtances were ſpecified. Proceeding from this view of the ſubject, the Hon. and learned Gentlemen went on to take a wide view of the nature of our commercial relations with America, as affording a juſt ground of jealouſy in diſcuſſing the merits of the preſent Bill. He particularly adverted to the tonnage belonging to the U. States, which was more than half what the tonnage of this country was at preſent, and more than equal to what the whole of it was when the United States ſtarted in the career of commercial enterpriſe. Thus did it appear that all the attention of our Government, all the proviſions of our Legiſlature, all the efforts of wiſdom, activity, and ſkill, had not been able, in a long ſucceſſion of years, to effect what had been produced by ſubſequent circumſtances within a comparatively ſhort period. When the trade of America was thus advancing with ſuch rapid improvement, it ſure became the houſe ſeriouſly to conſider every meaſure which was calculated to afford it new facilities or extenſion. He could never conceive that in paſſing ſuch a meaſure as that now propoſed, we were to go more than half way to meet the American government, even before their diſpoſition to ſecond our endeavours could be aſcertained. In continuation of this view of the ſubject, he launched out into an ample examination of the policy which ſeemed at preſent to manifeſt itſelf for the overthrow of our commercial greatneſs. He traced the origin of this ſyſtem to the influence of the French government, and pointed out the meaſures which had been adopted to engage every naval power in the ſame ſcheme. In ſupport of his poſitions he made a number of quotations from a publication by the French under ſecretary of State, an individual highly in the confidence of government, and who had preſided over Talleyrand during the abſence of the latter at Lyons. In theſe quotations the maritime law of the 16th century was diſcloſed, the end and object of which, the learned gentleman maintained, was the gradual overthrow of our naval power. He was very full on this part of the ſubject, and was very warm in calling on the houſe to omit nothing by which ſo dangerous a ſcheme might be counteracted. In the courſe of his ſpeech he took occaſion to deplore the manner in which ſubjects of the moſt important nature were diſcuſſed, and the little intereſt which was taken in the ſpeeches of thoſe who did attempt to give the ſubjects before the Houſe a due degree of conſideration.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid, there might have been too little ſpeaking of late in the Houſe, but certainly the honourable gentleman was exempted from all ſhare of the blame thus incurred. It happened, however, that the learning and oratory of the honorable gentleman on this, as on former occaſions, rather ſerved to perplex the ſubject he ſought to elucidate. The noble lord maintained, that the honorable gentleman's reaſonings had been completely inapplicable, and that this Bill muſt meet with the approbation of every man endowed with common ſenſe. No man reſpected more than he did the Navigation Act, and the whole of that code of laws by which our commercial greatneſs had been nurſed up to its preſent ſize, but he denied that any of the proviſions of theſe Acts was in the remoteſt degree infringed by the preſent bill. Independently of all treaty and ſtipulation, if the Americans repealed any duty upon our ſhipping and manufactures, it appeared juſt and equitable that we ſhould repeal the duties impoſed to countervail them. But by the ſpirit, if not the letter of the treaty of 1795, we were expreſsly bound to do ſo. It was there agreed that no new duties ſhould be laid upon American commerce, and theſe countervailing duties remaining after the repeal of thoſe in conſideration of which we had laid them on, where to all intents and purpoſes new. This was by no means, as the honorable gentleman would repreſent, a gratuitous act.—The American Government had in the regular way announced to the Secretary of State, that the repeal of theſe duties was to be propoſed to Congreſs as early as poſſible. Where then could be the harm of enabling his Majeſty to anſwer to theſe friendly propoſals, if they ſhould be carried into effect? This bill would leave things exactly as they were, and only provided for probable contingencies.

(To be continued.)

NORFOLK, May 4.

This morning arrived the ſhip Waſhington, capt. Nye, 33 days from London, by whom we are favored with papers to the 25th March, at which time the RATIFICATION of the TREATY was not known in London, but it was the general opinion that it would take place in a few days.

LONDON, March 18.

The rough draft of the definitive treaty was brought to town from Amiens, on Friday night laſt, by Mr. Shaw, the Meſſenger. The Cabinet Council which ſat on Saturday, gave it a thorough reviſal, and it was ſent to Windſor on Sunday for his Majeſty's approval. On the return of the Meſſenger it was ſent off for Amiens early on Monday.

The neceſſary forms, even if ſuch corrections as have been propoſed by our Cabinet ſhould not render the diſpatch of a courier from Amiens to Paris at all neceſſary, will require ſome days at leaſt. The delay will not, however, be long, if no objections be made to the corrections on the draft, as Marquis Cornwallis, on their being admitted, had orders to ſign the treaty, on the part of this country, without any further delay.

March 19.

We yeſterday received Paris Journals to the 15th inclusive. They contain very important intelligence. The Official Journal of the 15th contains an article which is very ſerious. The Moniteur ſays, that 5 days previous, that is from the 10th of February, all the articles of the Treaty had been agreed upon at Amiens, and that even the terms of the Treaty *(la redaction)* had been fixed, and that the only thing waited for, was the arrival of a courier from London.

March 21.

Yeſterday Dreſſings, the Meſſenger, arrived at Lord Hawkeſbury's Office with diſpatches from Lord Cornwallis; he left Amiens on Thurſday. A report prevailed at the Stock Exchange, that the French Miniſter at the Congreſs, diſclaiming all wiſhes to procraſtinate the negociation, had aſcribed the delays which have hitherto occurred, in a principal degree to the Agent of his Catholic Majeſty; and it is added that he has in the name of the Chief Conſul declared, that unleſs Spain conforms to the baſis laid down in the preliminary articles, he will leave her to negociate for herſelf, and conclude a peace without reference or conſideration to her intereſts. The Stocks yeſterday were rather higher than on the day preceding. Conſols opened at 69½, and cloſed at a quarter.

March 23.

Mr. Hunter, jun. and Mr. Dreſſings, the Meſſenger, were on Monday night diſpatched to Amiens and Paris, with the reſult of the cabinet council, which ſat on Monday on the negociation. The perſons engaged in the negociation are now far more actively engaged in it than ever. Mr. Merry has been ſlightly indiſpoſed by exceſſive fatigue.

Mr. Hunter, jun. whoſe arrival from Amiens we mentioned yeſterday, came from that place to London in 22 hours, a journey of upwards of 200 miles, and the quickeſt certainly that ever was performed.—His ſea paſſage from Boulogne to Dover, was four hours and a half, a diſtance of about 20 leagues. The diſpatches which Mr. Hunter bro't were of the utmoſt importance. A Cabinet Council ſat yeſterday upon them for four hours, and in the evening meſſengers were diſpatched to Amiens and Paris.

March 25.

By the proceedings of the houſe of commons laſt night, it appears the miniſter is making ſuch financial arrangements as may enable him to poſtpone the loan till after the definitive treaty is ſigned. From theſe meaſures we may infer, the treaty is not yet at hand; but that the most confident expectations are entertained of its arrival in a ſhort time.

Yeſterday morning a meſſenger arrived at lord Hawkeſbury's office with diſpatches from Amiens. He was landed at Deal on Monday night at eleven o'clock from a packet which had left Calais that morning. In our ſhip news it is reported that Calais was illuminated the preceding evening.

Extract of a letter from Deal, dated March 23.

"Laſt night, about 11 o'clock, a packet arrived in the Downs from Calais, and landed a perſon with diſpatches for government, who immediately ſet off with them for London. It is ſuppoſed they contain agreeable intelligence, as the meſſenger reports there were great rejoicings at Calais when the veſſel ſailed from thence, and that the evening before the town was illuminated."

Letters from Bruſſels, dated March 14, announce, that every thing which relates to the execution of that article of the preliminaries of peace ſigned at London, which ſtipulates the free navigation and opening of the Cape of Good Hope, is arranged to the reciprocal ſatisfaction of the contracting parties, and particularly the Dutch government. The Engliſh plenipotentiary had urged the extenſion of this meaſure to the ſettlements of Surrinam and Demerara, but his propoſals were unavailing.

Letters from the North mention, that the emperor of Ruſſia intereſts himſelf warmly with the French government reſpecting the ſettlement of the affairs of the duke of Wirtemburg.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

By captain Brown, arrived this morning in 16 days from Havanna, it is learnt, that the American veſſels off the Moro, had not been permitted to enter, notwithſtanding the town was in conſiderable want of flour. It was ſelling at from 35 to 40 dollars per barrel.

Capt. Eayrs, of the Orlando, arrived at Boſton on Monday laſt, from Liſbon, who ſailed march 22, informs, that on that day a Britiſh packet arrived from London, and brought a report of the renewal of the hoſtilities between Great Britain and France, which was generally believed at Liſbon. A French fleet had been ſeen, which was ſuppoſed to be bound to the Mediterranian and ſoon afterwards: a Britiſh fleet proceding to reconnoitre the former.

By capt. Manſon, alſo from Liſbon, and who ſailed in company with capt. Eayrs, we learn further, that the packet which arrived there from London, had a paſſage of four days; that ſhe brought information that the Britiſh government, irritated by the tardineſs which had been diſcovered with reſpect to completing the definitive treaty, and the views which had been diſcloſed at Amiens, had offered their final terms, and declared their determination to recommence hoſtilities if they were not complied with in a ſpecified time; that agreeably to the uſual practice under ſuch circumſtances, orders had been ſent to all the Britiſh naval commanders to hold themſelves in readineſs to renew the war, and ſquadrons had been already directed to important ſtations; That the grand fleet 30 ſail of the line ſailed May 7 for the coaſt of France; and on the 6th, 7 ſail of the line took in proviſions and departed from Torbay, with ſealed orders, after 12 hours notice; to the weſtward of the weſtern iſlands, captain Manſon fell in with ſeven Britiſh line of battle ſhips which varied their courſe to avoid being ſpoken, and which were ſuppoſed to be the ſquadron that ſailed from Torbay; That the Britiſh Officers at Liſbon were in high ſpirits confident of freſh buſineſs in the line of their profeſſion. The London papers received at Liſbon contained accounts of the impriſonment of General Maſſena, and ſome other diſtinguiſhed officers in France.

NORFOLK, May 4.

By captain Dodſworth, arrived yeſterday from St. Thomas's, we are informed, that three days before his departure, information was received there that the 10th regiment of blacks ſtationed at Dominica had riſen upon their officers (whites) and maſſacred them. An expreſs was immediately ſent up to Martinique for aſſiſtance; a 74 gun ſhip and a frigate were diſpatched to reſtore tranquility; and after cannonading a ſmall fort which the blacks had taken poſſeſſion of, for two hours, they were obliged to retire from it, and as they came out 200 of them were ſhot by troops ſtationed for that purpoſe.

Captain D. further informs, that the March Packet had arrived, and brought out orders for the different governors to put the iſland in a ſtate to reſiſt any attack which might be made on them; in particular, the governor of the iſland of the Saints was ordered to compel ſuch of the French as were at that place to quit the iſland immediately.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1802.

The Congreſs of the United States adjourned on Monday evening the 3d inſtant, to meet again on the firſt Monday in December next.

Mr. HABERSHAM.

When this virtuous man was Poſtmaſter General, there was an attempt made to extort an unreaſonable price for the carriage of the mail from Philadelphia to Baltimore; the owners of the ſtages having poſtponed any definitive propoſals until the day preceding the expiration of their contract, preſuming that Mr. Haberſham would be compelled to ſubmit to their demands—inſtead of this, the mail was ſent on in ſulkies, until ſtages could be procured—a line was eſtabliſhed from Philadelphia to Baltimore: and it now appears that this line of ſtages has ſaved not only the expence of tranſporting the mail between theſe towns, but has gained 11,030 dollars. This ſum, added to the expence of tranſportation, will amount to more than 20,000 dollars.

The Preſident of the United States has therefore thought proper to get rid of Mr. Haberſham, to make room for Gideon Granger. Surely! ſurely! the preſident could not have known of this great benefit to the United States. He did know that it was in the power of Mr. Haberſham to have eſtabliſhed this line of ſtages for his own account, and by that means have gained this ſum of 20,000 dollars to himſelf.

People of Virginia! this is one of the men, who you were perſuaded was combined in the plan of aggrandizing himſelf by plundering the public. He has left your ſervice to make room for Mr. Granger, who you will be gravely told is by far more fitting, becauſe he happens to be a democrat.

Truths like this may after a while open your eyes, and although you may not be induced to withdraw your confidence from the calumniators and ſinners who have deceived you; yet you may be diſpoſed to pay due homage to the memory and ſervices of ſuch men as Mr. Haberſham.

Several errors having occurred in the remarks inſerted in our laſt, on the triumph of federaliſm, evinced in the late election at Williamſburg, we are induced to republiſh them with the neceſſary corrections.

FEDERALISM TRIUMPHANT;

OR, THE

WILLIAMSBURG ELECTION.

The event of this election proves that the people begin to be ſick of their taſkmaſters. Becauſe notwithſtanding the particular ſervice which was rendered to that city by Mr. Semple, the laſt member, in locating a chancery court at that place, which was the offspring of the very worſt act that ever did or perhaps ever will be paſſed by any ſet of wiſe men or wiſe acres, the electors have diſcovered that that act is wrong in itſelf ought not to be countenanced, becauſe it affords temporary or even permanent advantages to a few individuals to the injury of the community—they no doubt calculate that the ſame principles which authorized one bad meaſure, if cheriſhed, may be extended to one thouſand.

It muſt be allowed that no man was more active or zealous in making the aforeſaid law than Mr. Semple; that, therefore, no body has rendered to the city of Williamſburg ſo much ſervice: yet with this advantage, and with ſufficient reaſons to preſume that he would not neglect any other opportunity, we find that the citizens have ſuperceeded him, in favor of Mr. Moody, whoſe avocations in life have not ſo well qualified him for the duties of a legiſlator.

That the electors of Williamſburg have done ſo is much to their honor, inaſmuch as it ſhews that they will not countenance a man whoſe general courſe of political opinions and conduct is oppoſed to the general intereſts of ſociety, notwithſtanding they have been or may be benefited by his talents: and what renders it ſtill more important is, that Mr. Semple may truly be conſidered among the beſt of his party.

Let demagogues, and partizans, and egotiſts, and theoriſts, and the new ſect of republicans remember this, and alſo that enquiry is on foot, that men and meaſures will be ſcrutinized with more and more watchfulneſs, and that the fate of Mr. Semple is but the beginning of their ſorrows.

We are informed that the county of Worceſter (Maſſachuſetts) have it in contemplation to petition the preſident of the United States, to ſend home* FARMER LINCOLN for another ſix months furlough this ſummer. It is conſidered that the 1000 dollars paid for counſel during the abſence of the attorney general the laſt ſeaſon, was money laid out to the beſt advantage, of any expenditure ſince the æra of the preſent economical adminiſtration—the repairs of the Berceau and Callender's fine not excepted—and that probably one more 1000 dollars diſpoſed of in the ſame mode, together with about eight more numbers of the Farmer, will completely FEDERALIZE the county of Worceſter.

[N. Y. Evening Poſt.]

* The attorney general laſt ſummer went home from the ſeat of government and wrote ten numbers under the ſignature of "A Farmer," with a view to revolutionize the diſtrict.

DEATHS!

"Died on Tueſday morning the 27th ultimo, in this city, Major ANDREW DUNSCOMB, in the 45th year of his age. His ſickneſs continued a great length of time, and in the latter ſtages of it, was leverely afflictive; yet, he met the gradual and awful approaches of death with more firmneſs and compoſure than are allowed to a mind ſupported merely by conſcious rectitude—His chief ſupport was from a ſuperior ſource—he was a *Chriſtian!*

"As it reſpects thoſe who fell within the ſphere of his acquaintance it is not neceſſary; but it may be truly ſaid that, by his death, his family are deprived of every thing dear and valuable, which could reſult from their dependence on a patron in whom affection, tenderneſs, and example were complete towards the promotion of their felicity in this and the world to come: ſociety an active, honeſt and ſincere friend—and his country not only a fervent and zealous advocate, for he was a *tried patriot.*

Departed this life at his ſeat near this city, on Thurſday the 29th of laſt month, after a lingering indiſpoſition, Capt. JAMES PRICE. As he lived beloved by a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, ſo he died regreted.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eaſtern Virginia Diſtrict, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stanſbury & Haydock, againſt John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

For ready money, on Thurſday the 10th day of June,

A HALF ACRE

LOT OF LAND,

With a two ſtory Houſe thereon,

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of ſaid town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the ſaid John Segar, to ſatisfy Stanſbury & Haydock, one thouſand and one dollars, with intereſt thereon, to be computed after the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the coſts of ſuit, together with the expences attending the ſale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commiſſioner.

May 8th, 1802. tdſ.

P. S. The ſale will take place on the premiſes between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.

The Laſt Night.

RECREATION.

G. GREEN,

RESPECTFULLY invites the citizens of Richmond (including the Ladies) and its vicinity, to attend on Saturday Evening, May 8th, 1802, at the Free-Maſon's Hall, a conciſe Definition of the Hiſtorical Creation of the

WORLD,

With Additional Variations,

in 7 diſtinct Periods, illuſtrated with tranſparancies and calculated to promote uſeful knowledge. Particulars of which will be expreſſed in the Hand Bills.

☞ TICKETS, only half a Dollar each, to be had at the Eagle-Tavern, at the Hall, and Mr. Davidſon's, near the bridge.

*** Doors to be opened at 7 o'Clock, and commence preciſely half after.

Richmond, May 7, 1802.

The High bred English Stallion,

DION,

WAS imported from London last fall by John Hoomes, Esq of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garfoth of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there; among them the famous horse Jonah, for the hand plate at York. In 1800 he run over the York course (4 miles) with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest possible exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the gold cup at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's sir Harry, and sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also; for his racing (in almost every instance) was 4 miles, he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising seven years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters, that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly 15 hands two inches and a half under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle, or carriage horses. Dion will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the 10th day of August following, at Ampthill, (in Chesterfield county) on James-River, and within six miles of Richmond, to cover mares, at two and a half guineas the leap (to be paid at the stable door) Five Guineas the season, and Ten for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, which may be discharged any time before the 10th of August next, by the payment of 20 dollars for the season, and 40 dollars to insure, with one dollar to the groom, in every instance; the best pasturage in the state (until the season is out) gratis, after which, should any mares remain, half a dollar a week will be expected; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility or accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for ten to insure, (payable as above-mentioned) will be expected with the mares.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, February 20, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garfoth, and got by Spadille [one of the best sons of Highflyer] his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonoko, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holme's Miss Makeless, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Sterling, Makeless, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton barb mare. The above pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

W. and D. Burr,

Have removed to the first house below the Eagle Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.

In addition to their former assortment, they have just received and offer for sale on *very moderate terms*,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

English and American

HATS and SHOES;

Gentlemen's Fashionable Summer Beavers;
Do. do. Castors, Rorams, & plates;
Ladies do. Beavers;
Youth's Fine and Coarse Hats;
Cordees and Felt Hats;
Servants' Glazed Hats Livery Bands,
Ladies' Superfine Fancy printed, and color'd Kid, Lambskin, and Morocco Shoes;
Gentlemen's Superfine Dress Shoes;
Do. 2d & 3d quality.

Merchants supplied with Hats of every description, at low rates.

☞ On hand, as usual, a good assortment of Hatter's Trimmings, &c.

Richmond, April 18, 1802. 1aw tf

FOR SALE,

At first cost, a northern built

COACHEE,

And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been used.

THE cause of its sale is, that it is not such a carriage as was directed. It may be seen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 13, 1802.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In consequence of the elections in the different counties in this state coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertised, and from a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also, I am compelled to alter the same to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished for race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

February 24, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with ostlers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one sixth Cash, and the residue payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Gennessee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to caution all persons whomsoever from crediting or contracting any debt with AARON HASKINS without my consent or order, as I will not pay any debt whatsoever contracted by the said Aaron Haskins.

CREED HASKINS,
Guardian.

April 16th, 1802. 1aw 3w

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See general Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia. In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basso, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 one 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each beating Mr. Durand's Belleisima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

Joseph Bonnardel,

FROM PARIS,

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Begs leave to offer his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending persons at their own houses three times a week, are five dollars entrance and four dollars per month; but where two more associate to receive lessons at the same time and place, considerable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own house, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He resides on Shockœ-Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Majr. Du-Val's house.

Richmond, March 23, 1802. 8tp.

N B. He will also teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the same terms.

Joseph Needham,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken part of Mr. John M'Bride's shop, opposite Dr. William Foushee's, on the main street, where he carries on the above business in all its various branches. He has now on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and makes and sells

Jewellery & Silver Ware

on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. All orders from the country punctually attended to.

☞ Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

N. B. Was offered to me for sale, by a black woman, named Dilcy, 1 gold necklace chain; 4 gold watch keys; 4 Sett Rings; 1 gold watch chain; 1 dozen gilt watch keys; 2 pair Hooks & Eyes; and 4 Tortoise shell Rings, for 12s. which gave me reason to think that they were stolen. Any person claiming the above mentioned things, will come forward, pay charges and take them.

April 24th, 1802. ep 4t

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

300 Acres of Land,

ON the west side of the road leading from Manchester to Petersburg, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and has been much improved by the late encampment. There is as fine a spring upon it as any below the Mountains. This land is adapted to the culture of all kinds of small grain. There is some excellent land yet to clear, with a great deal of fine timber upon it.

I have also for sale, about 100 Acres of LAND on the east side of the above mentioned road, on Grindal Creek, and adjoining the Ampthill estate. This is good wheat land, and there may be some fine meadow made on it. Any person inclinable to purchase either or both the above tracts may view the lands and the terms made known by applying to

H. RANDOLPH.

Chester Lodge, April 21st, 1802.

FOR SALE, BY

Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston,

German Oznaburgs;
Crates of Queen's Ware;
Glass Ware;
Black Pepper;
Coffee;
Brown Sugar;
Madeira & Sherry Wine;
Sack Salt.

*** CASH given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES, and for STATE CERTIFICATES.

Richmond, April 23, 1802. ep 6w

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Offers to Barter an Invoice of 20,000 Dollars worth of well assorted

DRY GOODS,

OF a late Importation, at the first cost, for TOBACCO, at five dollars per hundred, Richmond inspection.

ALSO—SELLING OFF

His well Assorted Stock,

At very reduced prices, for Cash.

Bartlett Still.

Richmond, April 1st, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil,

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore. Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses: that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

AN ASSISTANT wanted, who understands the dead languages. Enquire of the Printer.

April 26th, 1802. ep tf

JUST IMPORTED

From London, and for sale, at Mr. Bowser's, near the Bridge, Richmond, wholesale and retail,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Japan'd Chairs, of superior kinds, and Settees to match;
A Superb painted Bedstead;
Some beautiful Prints, Miniature Frames, &c.
Gentlemen's Suspenders or Slings;
Likewise, London made Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of every description;
A few pair Half Boots, all of the present fashion, and finished by the best workmen in Great Britain;
A pair of Spurs, in the New-Market stile;
A few doz. pair of real Cordavan English Boot Legs, very low priced;
Handsome Shawls, and Muslin for Ladies morning Dresses, & Gentlemen's Shirting;
Plain Silk Oil'd do. and Oil'd Lawn Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

The whole will be sold low for cash, as the proprietors must return to Europe in a short time.

Richmond, April 27, 1802. ep tf

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein since the last season, and still greater going on, with the addition of the Musical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported last fall from London, containing eight stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, so as to form a complete band of music, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himself that from his determination to prosecute his plan of establishing this place of genteel resort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the best Musicians (vocal and instrumental, to accompany the Organ occasionally) and to give frequent specimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as last year, 1/6 each grown person, and half price for children, for which all the amusements of riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the sportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except those who choose to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to pay 1/6 more at the stair way, and in proportion for children. No admission can be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will be invited to the Music Gallery; during which, the utmost decorum will be observed.

Music will be provided on Wednesday evenings for dancing, at no expence to the company. The best liquors and other refreshments will be constantly supplied, to be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

J. Darmsdatt.

Richmond, April 1st, 1802. 8t.